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Inaugural Dissertation

On

Homophobia or phile

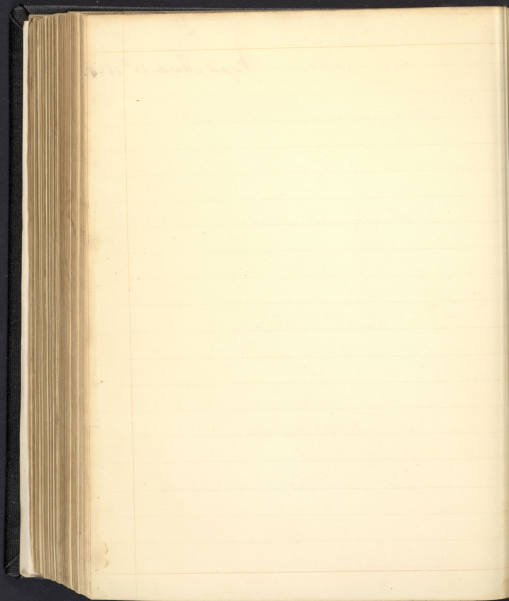
by

Martin Read

of

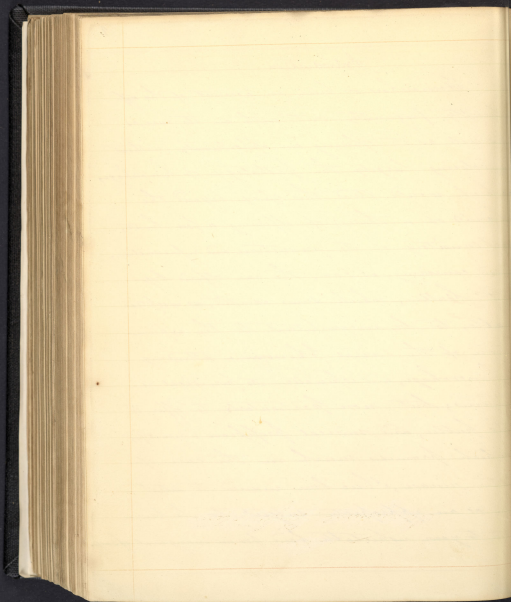
North Carolina

"Let phile fas" opinata loqui



Introduction

Hæmorrhoids or piles, on account of the difficulty frequently met with in its cure, as well as its offering an opportunity (without involving largely the pathology of hæmorrhages, which would extend the essay beyond the bounds of a thesis) of offering a few hints, explanatory of its production and reproduction, and conceiving, as I do, the one offered by Dr. Cullen, which seems admitted, as exceptionable, to be incompetent to the explanation of the several phenomena attending hæmorrhage, and especially its periodical returns; but more particularly to offer to the public, and medical profession a remedy, which promises much in the cure of this disease, I have been induced to select it, as an appropriate subject, to be presented to your respectable board, for an inaugural essay.

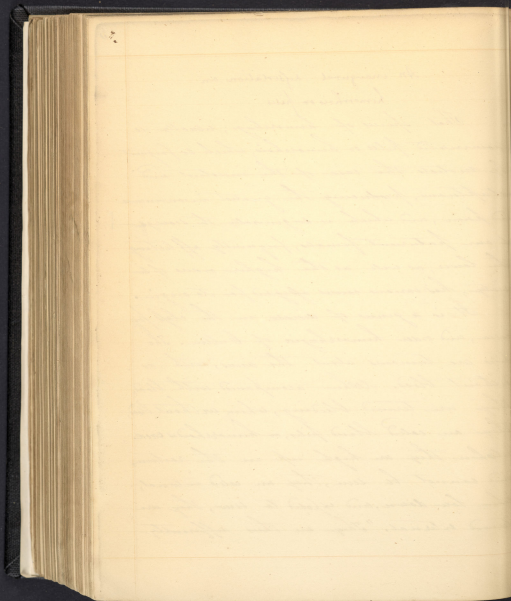


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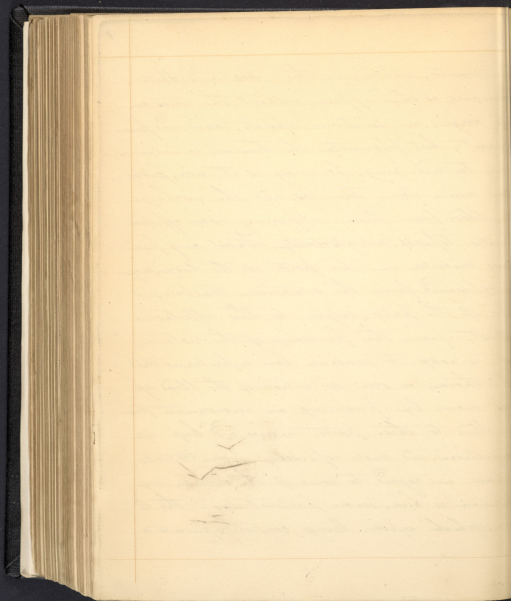
An inaugural dissertation on
hemorrhoids or piles

That species of hemorrhage, usually designated piles or hemorrhoids, which so frequently molest the ease of the modest and voluptuous, producing the greatest inconvenience and pain, and which is so generally the scourge of our feasting females, frequently afflicting the lower, as well as the higher orders of society, has various causes assigned for its origin.

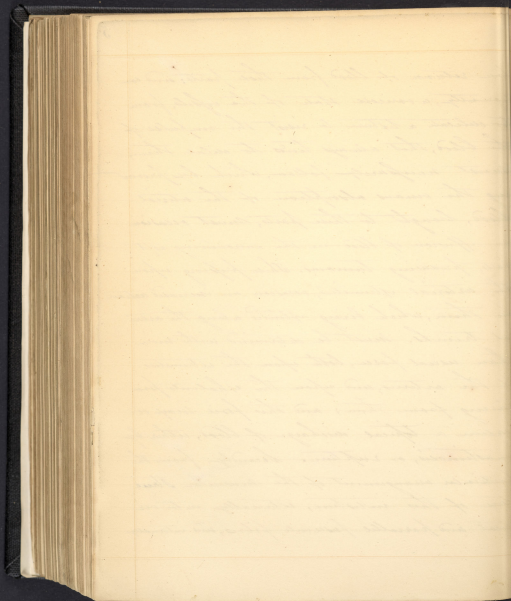
It is a genus of disease in the class pyrexia, and order hemorrhagica of Cullen. The piles are tumours about the anus, with or without blood. When accompanied with blood, they are termed bleeding, when without blood, they are called blind piles, or hemorrhoids caeca. When they are high up in the rectum, and cannot be seen, they are called internal, when low down, and exposed to view, they are termed external. They are thus differently



inflammation, according to their position. These
 tumours, as they appear without the anus on
 its verge, are sometimes separate, round, and prom-
 inent; but frequently the tumour is only
 an inward ring, forming as it were, prolapsus
 ani. These tumours, and the discharge
 of blood from them, appearing as an affection
 purely topical, and absolutely without any previ-
 ous disorder in other parts of the body, may
 be explained from the situation, structure, and
 use of the parts, subject to this affection.
 First, from the tendency of the rectum,
 it is easy to conceive how a preternatural
 plethora, or over distention of the blood ves-
 sels may, by producing an inordinate flow
 of blood to these parts, induce and keep up
 congestion, and more especially, from its situ-
 ation in regard to some of the viscera, my
 allusion is here, more particularly to the li-
 ver, which upon being congested, prevents a

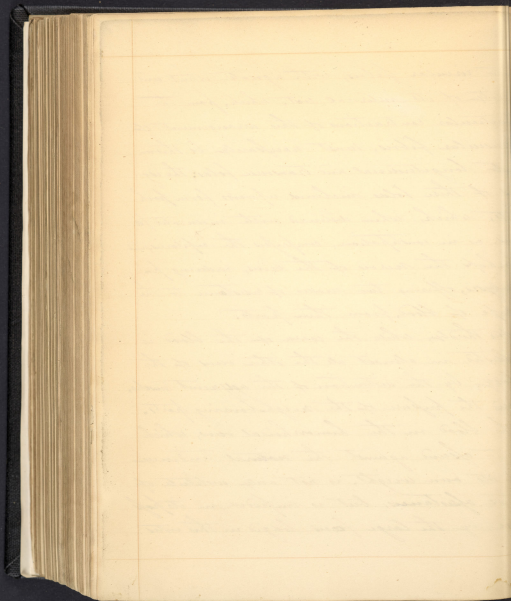


from return of blood from those parts: and consequently, a varicose state of the vessels, from
 the calcule a texture to resist the impulse of
 the blood, that always tends to dilate them,
 must necessarily follow, which by prevent-
 ing the venous absorption of the arterial
 blood, brought to these parts, must occasion
 an effusion of blood in the surrounding soft
 parts, producing tumours. These pressing upon
 the arterial extremities, occasion an increased action
 in them, which being extended along the arteri-
 al trunk, must be determined with more
 than usual force, both upon the extremities
 of the arteries, and upon the eshalents pro-
 ceeding from them; and this force may oc-
 casion a topical discharge of blood, either by
 anastomosis, or rupture. Secondly, from the
 particular arrangement of the muscular struc-
 ture of this intestine, externally into ver-
 tical and parallel fasciculi fibres, and internally

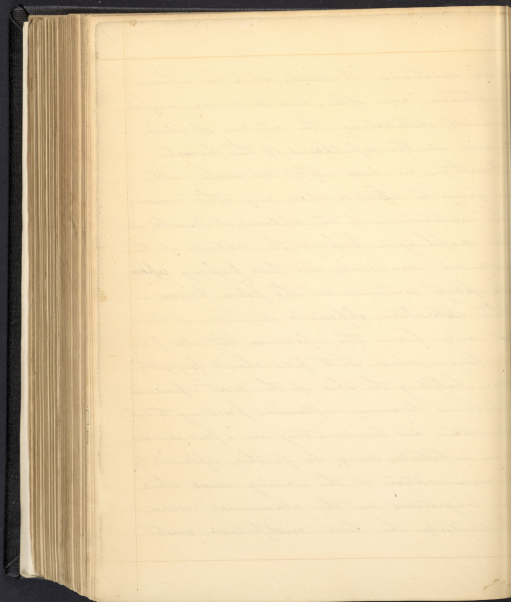


into circular fibres, with a greater extent and
latitude of its internal coat, which, from the
particular contractions of this arrangement of
muscular fibres, must necessarily be thrown
into longitudinal and transverse folds: The edges
of these folds inclined upwards form pouch
into, which, when distended with increased force,
as in constipation, compresses the capillaries and
perhaps the mucus of the veins, inducing pa-
ralysis, offering two modes of resistance to the
escape of blood, from these parts.

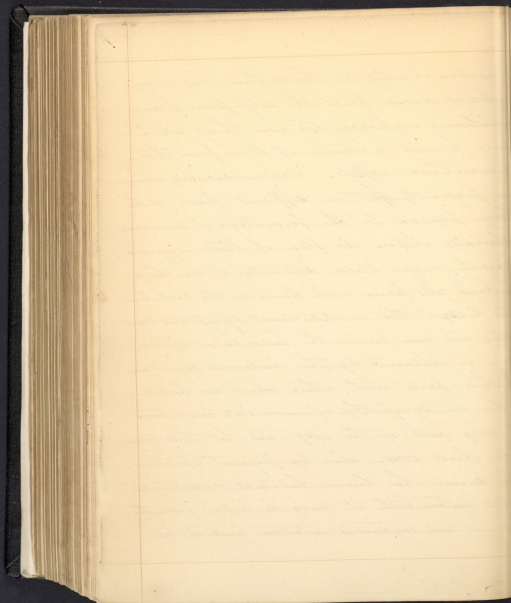
And thirdly, where the course of the blood is
opposed, in almost all the other veins of the
body, by the distention of the adjacent muscles,
and the pressure of the neighbouring parts.
The blood in the hemorrhoidal veins, which
is to oppose against the natural tendency
of its own weight, is not only assisted by
these assistances, but is improved in its prop-
erty, by the large focus lodged in this intes-



time outlasting its sins; while the numerous
resistances they offer, are so many imped-
iments, obstructing the return of blood,
from all the capillaries of the bowel.
Fourthly, in every effort we make, either
in going to stool, or upon any other occasion,
the contractions of the abdominal muscles, and
the diaphragm pressing the contents of the
abdomen downwards, and these pressing upon
the parts contained in the pelvis, produce an
other obstruction, opposed to the return of blood,
not only from the capillaries, but also from
the large veins. That piles should frequently
occur, baffling the skill of the most experienced
physicians, becoming inflamed, proceeding to sup-
puration, and terminating in a foul sinuous
ulcer or fistula, may be further explained, by
the enumeration of the exciting causes; which
are, congestions in the abdominal viscera,
particularly the liver, constipation, arstic



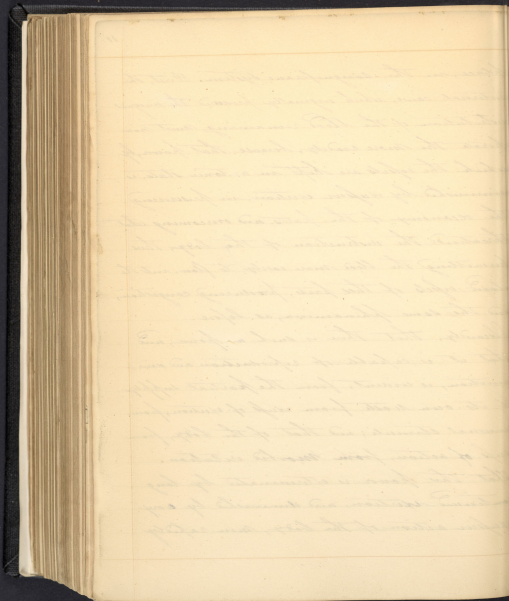
purgatives operating on the rectum, hard riding,
 ulcers of various kinds, the suppression of some
 accustomed discharge, and any thing which
 will prevent a return of blood from the
 hemorrhoidal vessels. Various disorders, however,
 are frequently felt in different parts of the
 body, previous to the formation of tumours,
 especially before the flow of blood, as pyrexia,
 headache, vertigo, stupor, difficulty of breathing,
 sickness, colic pains, with pains in the back, loins,
 and belly. That constitutional symptoms should
 attend, and even precede the hemorrhoidal affection,
 may be explained by the intimate connection
 of those parts, with others, which are linked
 either by sympathy or immediate connections,
 to every part of the body; and that these symp-
 toms should occur, when by frequent repetition
 the disease has become habitual, connecting the
 whole system with it, may be inferred from the
 frequent and continued irritation produced by



congestion, and other causes; and from a plethora
 of the vessels being kept up, by repeated, and
 occasionally profuse hemorrhage. That the
 whole system may be brought to sympathize
 with the rectum, though it is not so in-
 timately connected with the body at large as
 the stomach, may be explained in the same
 manner, that we account for the deleterious
 effects of poisonous substances, taken into
 that viscus. But that a flow of blood
 from any set of vessels, should produce a plet-
 ora or preternatural fullness in these vessels, may
 appear as heterodox to the vulgar, yet to
 professors the rationale should be well known,
 but as it seems to have been mistaken by
 Dr. Cullen, whose pathology is generally ad-
 mitted, I shall here digress a little from my
 subject, taking a cursory view of the production,
 and reproduction of hemorrhage, and its peri-
 odical returns. For hemorrhage to occur,

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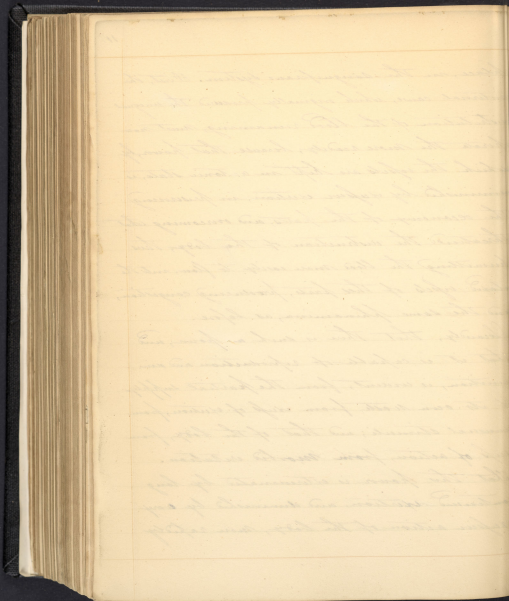
there must be preternatural plethora in the blood-vessels, or some inequality in the distribution of the blood, possessing a determination to particular parts of the sanguiferous system, occasioning a congestion, which proving a stimulus, as I have before observed, causes a greater degree of action in these vessels, pushing the blood with unusual force into their extremities, opening them by rupture or anastomosis; and if these extremities have an external orot, either from their being loosely situated on external surfaces, or an internal ones, opening outwardly, a quantity of blood flows out of the body, which, by taking off the plethora, and relieving the congestion, soon after spontaneously ceases, while it recurrence depends upon the exciting cause, remaining in the system, with a diminution of the vital power, or upon the diminution of the vital power alone, allowing soon readily, a preternatural plethora to take



place, in the sanguiferous system. First, the internal cause, which originally produced the unequal distribution of the blood remaining, must now operate the more readily, because that power, by which the vessels are kept in a tonic state, is diminished by excessive exertion, in preserving the economy of the parts, and overcoming what threatened the destruction of the body, thus permitting the blood more easily to flow, into the relaxed vessels of these parts, producing congestion, and the same phenomena, as before.

Secondly, that there is such a power, and that it is capable of reproduction and animation, is evident, from the partial supply of its own waste from excess of exertion, from unusual stimuli; and that of the body, from excess of action, from morbid irritation.

That this power is exterminated by long continued exertion, and diminished by every excessive action of the body, more rapidly

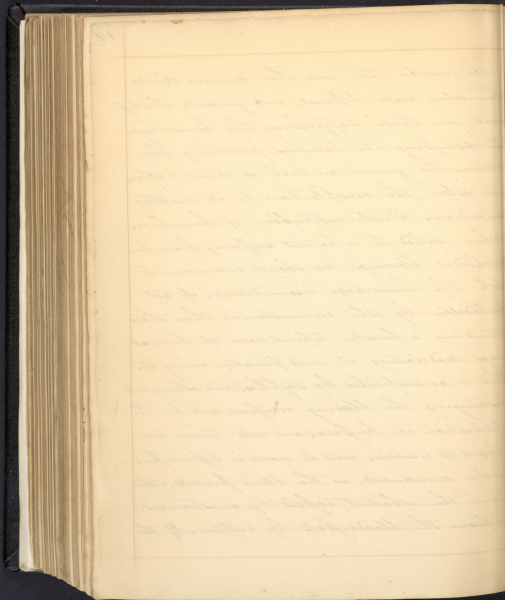


in proportion to the use, is proved, by the wearing out of that property, by which it reproduces itself, and by the destruction of the body, from continued exertion, and excessive action: and, as all the motions of our bodies depend upon this power, it is presumable, that it is regulated in its own exertions, by the actions it produces; and, as it is a law of the animal economy, that these actions shall support an equilibrium, which is exemplified in the different determinations of the blood, in the circulatory system; it follows, that, what ever destroys this balance, must also destroy or diminish this power, which being admitted, the plethora necessary for the reproduction of hemorrhage must expand (the ingesta being kept up, and the excretions stopped) for the want of vital energy in the organs upon the laxity of the vessels, occasioned by the diminution of this power in them, there

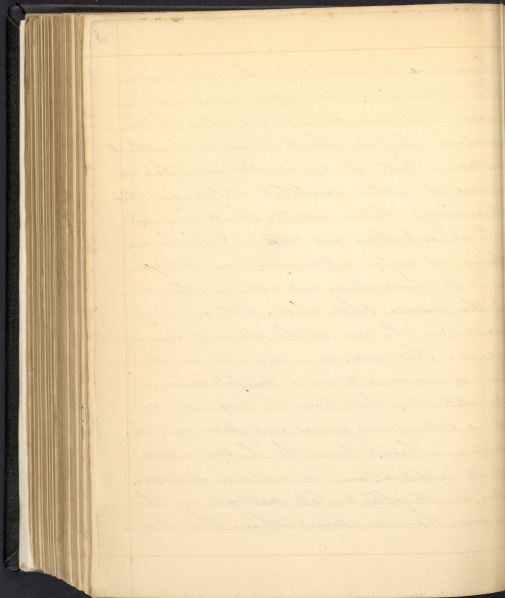
by preventing the muscular contractions of the sanguiferous trunks, necessary to overcome the resisting force of the blood: while the periodical returns of hemorrhage, consequent-ly, depend upon the state of the vessels, being kept up, requiring a similar lapse of time, for their repetition.

Treatment of hemorrhoids or piles

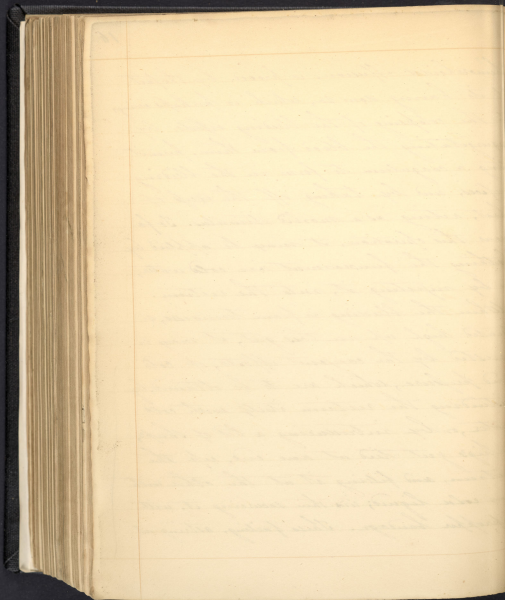
The cure of the hemorrhoidal disease from its being regarded as favourable, producing a critical solution of one more dangerous, has been regarded by some as hazardous, and ought never to be attempted, only when the disease threatens to go, or has gone to erupt. But as the neglect of no disease proves more troublesome, and painful to the patient, than the one under consideration, it should be attended to, and in all cases attending to causes and circumstances, be cured, as soon as possible.



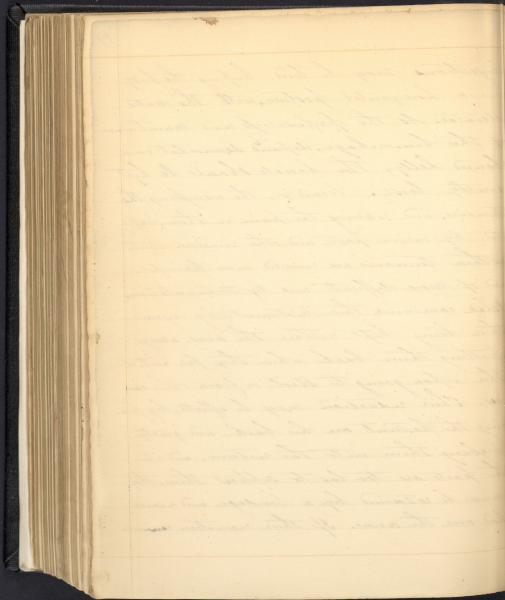
The remedies that cure this disease, divide themselves into topical, and general. The topical, are those suppressing the hemorrhage, and dissolving the tumours preventing their return. The general are such as relieve bloating, and restore the constitution to its healthy condition. First, suppression of hemorrhage. When called to a patient suffering from hemorrhoidal bleedings, we should endeavour to stop the hemorrhage immediately, if not forbidden by other circumstances, than those attending a purely topical case of piles, always moderating it, and finally curing it. This is accomplished by styptics, and astringents constringing the bleeding orifices, and by the application of perfume, and cold. These two classes of remedies, will be more or less successfully demanded, as the blood proceeds, either from the exhalant vessels by anastomosis, or from the bloodvessels by rupture. If the



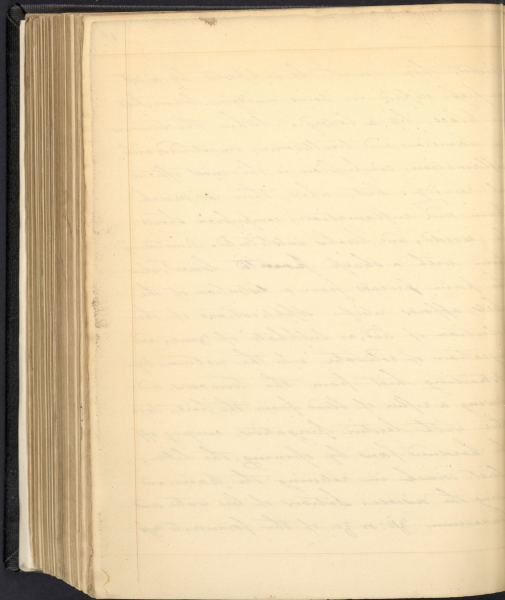
hemorrhage be produced by the latter mode, the propriety of the styptic and astringent remedies, is at once evident, and, where the hemorrhage is profuse, should be resorted to without delay. But, if by anastomosis, their use seems of rather doubtful utility, and others promising better results, should be instituted, as pressure and cold. Cold however, being of useful application in both varieties of hemorrhage, and also, in other forms of this disease, I shall dwell a little on its operation, in the cure of this species of hemorrhage. That cold, as a medicine, in the cure of disease, acts in a twofold manner, by attracting heat from the body, and making a strong, and general impression on the system, is proved, from the happy results of its applications, in certain diseases. Nor, are its effects less displayed, in this disease, than in some others. That it stops



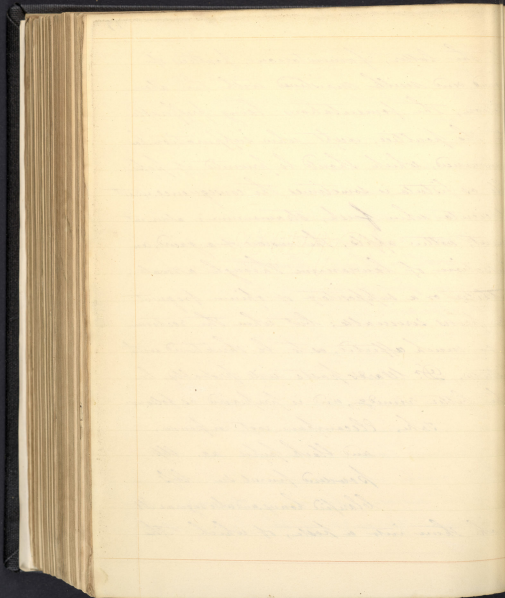
hemorrhoidal effusion, is proved, by the fact of its having none so, which is perhaps owing, to the coagling of the bleeding vessels, by regurgitating the blood from them, permitting a coagulum to form in the bleeding vessels, and by taking off the use of heat, acting as a morbid stimulus. To favour this operation, it may be applied by bathing the fundament in cold water, or by injecting it, into the rectum. When the bleeding is from tumours, situated high up in the gut, it may be arrested by the conjoint efforts, of cold and pressure, which are to be obtained, by distending the rectum itself with cold water, or by introducing a bit of shape, or figs gut tied at one end, up the rectum, and filling it at the other with any cold liquid; and then securing it, with a proper bandage. These failing, astringent



injections may be tried, keeping the body
 in a horizontal posture, with the nates
 elevated. As the profuseness and maintenance
 of this hemorrhage, depend somewhat on a
 loosed belly, the bowels should be kept
 gently loose. Secondly, the misshaping the
 tumours, and relieving the pain in them, is effec-
 ted, by various parts, and other remedies. But,
 as these tumours are rendered more painful,
 and of more difficult cure by strangulation,
 I shall commence their treatment, by enjoying
 their being kept within the anus, always
 putting them back when they fall out, ei-
 ther upon going to stool, or from other cau-
 ses. Their reduction may be effected, by pla-
 cing the patient on his back, and gently
 pressing them into the rectum; and if
 the parts are too lax to support them, they
 may be retained by a bandage, and a small
 pad over the anus. If their reduction cannot be



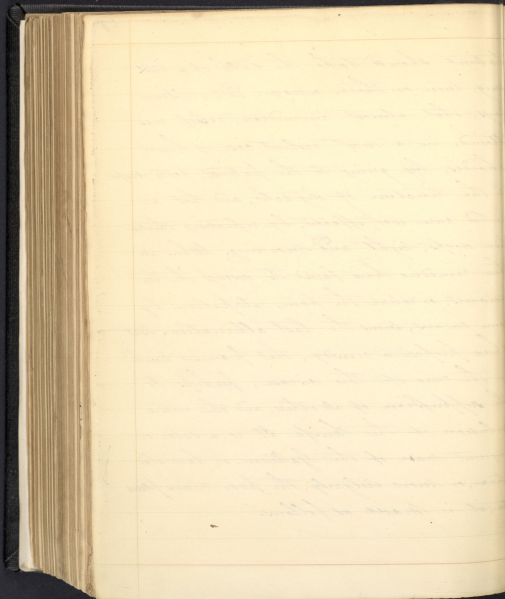
affected, they must be supported by a soft
 compress, slipped in some anodyne lotion, kept
 in place, by a bandage. When the tumours
 are numerous and troublesome, unattended with
 inflammation, compression is the most effect-
 ual remedy: but, where there is much
 pain and inflammation, compression should
 be avoided, and leeches substituted. Puncturing
 them with a sharp pointed lancet, when
 the pain proceeds from a distention of the
 vessels, affords relief. Applications of the
 solution of lead, or Sulphate of Zinc, and
 injections of cold water up the rectum, by
 abstracting heat from the tumours, and
 causing a reflux of blood from the part, toge-
 ther with laxative purgatives, carrying off
 the hardened feces by opening the belly,
 assist much in relieving the pain, and
 curing the disease. Lotions of lead water and
 Camæreum, ʒiſs or ʒv. of the former, to ʒjss



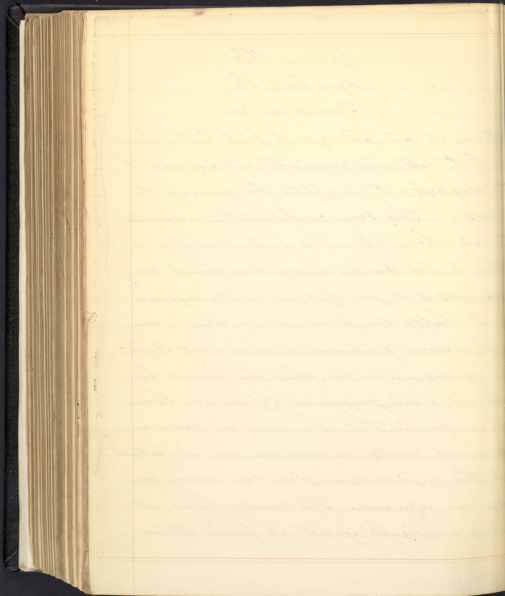
of the latter, fomentations, poultices of bread and milk maintained with the abstraction, the fomentations being preferable to the poultice, except when suppuration has commenced, which should be prevented if possible as fistula is sometimes the consequence, instead of cicatrix when fresh, stramonium or aloe ointment, rotten apple, the insides of a gourd, an injection of laudanum through a small catheter or a suppository of opium frequent by proctus sericeatus; but when the rectum is so much affected, as to be threatened with fistula, Dr. Ward's paste will probably be the better remedy, and is prepared as follows

- Take, Elecampane root in powder,
- and black pepper aa. ℥ss.
- powdered funnel ss ℥ss
- Clarified honey, and white sugar aa ℔s

Mash them into a paste, of which the

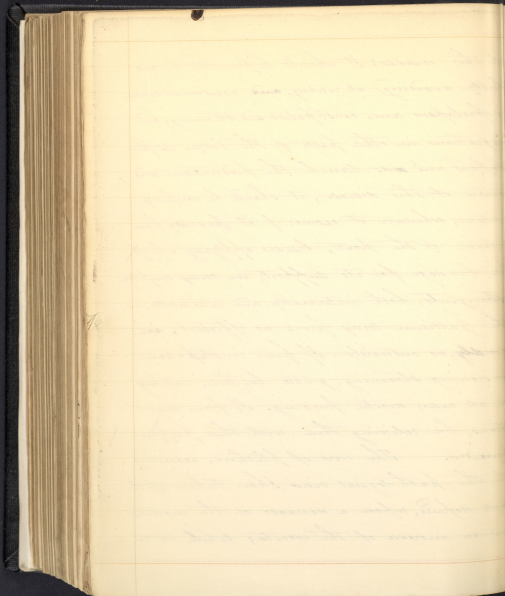


patients should take the bulk of a nut
 meg. twice or thrice a day. Dr. McLean
 says, that almost immediate relief was
 obtained, in a most violent case of humer
 rhoides, by giving to the patient, forty drops
 of the tincture of digitalis, and that a
 rapid cure was effected, by repeating thirty
 six drops, night and morning. When all
 these remedies have failed to dissipate the
 tumor, or relieve the pain, amputation by
 some means, seems the last alternative. But
 I have proposed a remedy, that promises much
 in the cure of this disease, perhaps to
 the suppression of all others, and the entire
 exclusion of the knife. It is a salve or
 unguent made of the Gallium, or ladies bed
 straw, or more vulgarly, the poor mans plant
 etc; it is made as follows.

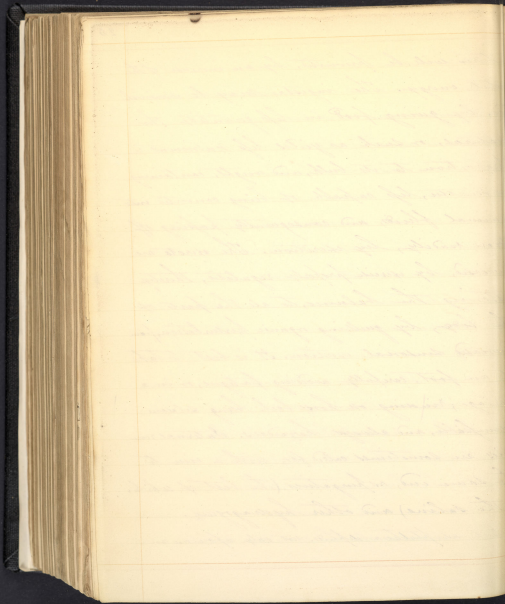


Gallicum Mss
Aqua foeta Ls
Ferments ad 3iv

Strain it, and add 3iv of fresh butter, char-
t of both salt, and rancidity, and vaporate it
to consistence; it is applied by greasing the
parts. This I can confidently recommend,
to all those who may be the unhappy vic-
tims to this disease, having been witness in
two cases of its good effects, and credibly informed
of it having succeeded in many cases, by seve-
ral medical gentlemen, in whose hands I placed
the remedy, and in one, where the tumour had
assumed a hard gangrenous appearance. I have
been informed, that the operation proves an
admirable remedy in secondary, but of the truth
of this information, I can say nothing from
my own experience. This remedy, however, not
being a safeguard against all future returns



of this disease: It should be prevented, by care
 (fully avoiding) all sitting, and occasional coitus,
 as prolapsus ani, constipation and straining, and
 congestions in other parts of the body. As pro-
 lapsus ani aids much the production and
 return of this disease, it should be carefully
 excluded, whenever it occurs: if it proceeds from
 a laxity of the parts, besides applying a pro-
 per bandage for its support, we may employ
 stringents, both internally, and externally, and
 the Gallium may prove as effectual, in-
 wardly, as outwardly. If from constipation
 occasioning straining, gentle laxatives, working
 in all cases, evasive purging. If from con-
 gestions, by relieving them, with their proper
 remedies. The cure of plethora, according
 to the pathological view I have taken of it
 will depend, upon a decrease of the ingesta,
 and an increase of the excreta; while it re-



turn will be prevented, by an increase of the
 vital energy. The ingesta may be diminish-
 ed, by giving food in less quantities than
 natural, or such as yields less nutriment in
 proportion to its bulk, and weight, containing
 a matter, less capable of being converted into
 animal fluids, and consequently passing off
 more readily, by excretion. The excreta are
 increased, by urina properly regulated, thereby
 restoring the balance, to all the parts of
 the body, by quelling organic perturbation, from
 increased sensorial exertion. It is best to take
 it on foot, carefully avoiding fatigue, or in a
 carriage; riding on horse back being seldom
 admissible, and always hazardous. Internal rem-
 edies are sometimes called for, with a view to
 the same end, or purgatives (the best of which,
 is the saline) and other hydragogues.

But as plethora depends, not only upon an in-

excesses ingesta, and increased excreta, but also upon
 diminished vital energy, emetition, and tonic of
 the astringent kind, seem unavailing. I am a
 ware that emetition has been objected to, upon
 the supposition, of its increasing the plethora;
 but as this species of hemorrhage, is
 wholly under our controul, capable of being repeat-
 ed or witheraven at pleasure, may it not
 prove serviceable, by detracting the superflu-
 ous increase of blood, which acting as a mor-
 bid stimulus, diminishes the vital power; while
 the tonic, stimulating its recuperative power
 into action, bring the whole system to its
 proper equilibrium, and health! a welcome
 guest returns, with all its magic air

